

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR.,  
MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Volume XXXII..... No. 262

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, corner of Broome street.—ORFÈDRE.

WORLD'S SISTERS NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel—UNDER THE GILBERT.

BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey, near Canal street—SEA OF ICE—BROTHER BILL AND ME.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—RIP VAN WINKLE.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bovey—DER JOHANN.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty fourth street—THE DIAMOND—TWO MEN FOR GOOD NATURE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel—THE THREE STRIPES—THE CONSTITUTION—A LIGHT AND PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT—RICHARD NO. III.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 285 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—THE THREE STRIPES—THE CONSTITUTION—A LIGHT AND PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT—RICHARD NO. III.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel—THE THREE STRIPES—THE CONSTITUTION—A LIGHT AND PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT—RICHARD NO. III.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bovey—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, BALLETS, DIVERSE TRICKS, AC—SIX NIGHTS IN THE BOWERY.

EIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Fifth and Eighth streets—THE THREE STRIPES—THE CONSTITUTION—A LIGHT AND PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT—RICHARD NO. III.

THEATRE AMERICAIN, 472 Broadway—BALLETS, PASTOR, PANTOMIME, BALLETS, ETHIOPIAN, COMIC AND SENSATIONAL VOCALISM, AC—THE REVENGE OF THE WORLD.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Fourteenth street—Grand Exhibition of National Industrial Products.

CENTRAL PARK AMPHITHEATRE, corner of Fifth and Sixth streets—TIGER ROSE PERFORMANCE.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, BALLETS AND BURELQUES—CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, SCIENCE AND ART, CORNER OF NINTH STREET AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, 515 BROADWAY—LECTURES DAILY. Open from 3 A. M. till 10 P. M.

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## HERALD, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1867.—TRIPLE SHEET.

eral Butler made a speech at the earnest solicitation of the crowd, in which he claimed that the government, before it could become perfect, must declare equality of right for all men, equality of taxation, every one bearing his proportion of the debt, and equality of punishment for traitors.

General Schofield has issued an order altering the order laws of Virginia.

Some two hundred black votes in the late railroad subscription election in Virginia were thrown out because those who cast them had forgotten the names by which they registered and had voted under others.

Edwin Booth has made application for the remains of his brother, J. Wilkes Booth, but the request has been denied.

The election in Maryland yesterday, so far as heard from, was all in favor of the new constitution.

A negro judge presided at a Recorder's court in New Orleans yesterday.

The yellow fever is spreading to the interior towns in Louisiana. Forty-six deaths occurred in New Orleans on Tuesday.

Rouben Clark, who was indicted for murdering bugler McCarthy, of the Fifth United States artillery, in May last, near Fort Monroe, was discharged yesterday by the County Court sitting in Hampton, Va., the jury rendering a verdict of not guilty.

A telegram from Fort Monroe states that the United States frigate Savannah, from Portsmouth, England, arrived off the capes yesterday, en route for Annapolis.

The President and Congress Disgracing the Country—Necessity for a New Constitutional Party.

He who is always under the influence of unreasonable prejudices and bad temper, who suffers his conduct to be guided by whimsical likes and dislikes, rather than by his judgment, and who at all times is ready to engage in the unbridled strife of epithets, to contend in vile phrases and exhaust the vocabulary of personal abuse—such a man will scarcely retain the respect of his associates in any grade of life and will be peculiarly fortunate if he is not sooner or later ruled out of all company that has any lingering sense of what is decent. As it is with individuals and in ordinary social intercourse, so it is with men and bodies of men in higher relations. Between the President on one hand and Congress on the other there has raged too long already an unseemly, undignified, altogether disgraceful contention, that is only different from the ill-natured quarrels of common life in being worse, since in the one case the parties to a vile dispute could only degrade themselves, while here the country also must take a portion of the opprobrium—the very national name must be dragged in the mire. At least, unless the people of the country shall show that they are outraged by the spectacle, shall protest against the disgraceful conduct of President and Congress together as manifested in this pitiful quarrel, and shall indicate unmistakably the disposition to rule such parties out of the nation's councils, this war of President and party must stand as the characteristic conduct of our higher political life and as the nation's disgrace.

An undue license of speech was indulged on the floor of Congress in referring to Mr. Johnson's course in the attempted reconstruction of the Southern States; and the peculiarly violent and virulent radical leaders assailed not only the acts but the motives of the President, in terms more fitting a barroom brawl than a Congressional discussion. This was an unworthy departure from the dignity of parliamentary usage. Words thus spoken annoyed and irritated the President, and he so far forgot the decorum of his high position as to exhibit himself to the country writhing under the smart of that irritation. His vindictive speech in reply will be memorable in our history as the first speech by which a President of the United States ever deliberately showed that he had no conception of the proprieties of his office. Congressmen in both houses showed but too great readiness to descend with the President to the lowest level of dispute and take, as if moved by the instinct that teaches the cur to heal his wounds with his tongue. So from one point of degradation to another the miserable quarrel went, and all the factions developed their games from one side to the other of this difference. The impudence and the atrocious principles of the radicals, who concealed their minority in Congress under the noise of this dispute, had full scope. By this dispute the republican majority, that was conservative and inclined to mild measures, was driven to accept the measures of the radicals for fear of seeming to side with the President in what was made to appear his quarrel with the whole party. Even the next to idiotic copperheads, who thought, with a Machiavelian fancy, that by voting with the radicals and helping to carry their extreme measures they might frighten the country, even they fell in to the mere tools of those who started the fight, and the political sentiment and tone of that quarrel affects the way in which politics are discussed ever since. The latest speech of the Vice President of the United States outdoes the most violent of the President's own diatribes, and not long since the same distinguished politician deliberately proposed the overturning of the old established order of society.

Must we go on thus from bad to worse, and follow to its last result the direction given to political events by the disgraceful quarrel of the President and the factions? Is there no stopping place short of absolute national degradation? There is but one way to effect a change. The moderate and sensible people, the respectable masses of the republican party—that vast indefinite body of thinking men that form the nation and cannot become the tools of the factions—these must come out, boldly, openly and distinctly, and declare against the radical faction, the so-called conservative faction, the copperhead faction, and the President with the rest. They must throw over all the parties to this quarrel that have disgraced the nation and turned public attention aside from the great important issues of the hour. They must form a new party around new men, or around men not committed to the perpetration of disgraceful strife. They must take up the men of the war, the men whom the factions in this quarrel have driven to the four winds. Let the people vote now in the coming elections against the radical tickets everywhere, and pile up in Pennsylvania and New York a great majority that shall tell in no equivocal way that they have opened their eyes to the nation's danger. And upon the strength of such majorities, upon the confidence they will give to the people in their own power, the masses may rally round some one of the country's great leaders—around Grant, Sheridan, Sickles or McClellan—and form a party that will demolish all radical or other opposition to the people's will.

A CALL UPON RESPECTABLE REPUBLICANS.—Now is the time for respectable republicans to come out and proclaim their opposition to the radical party that is ruining the country.

## The Herald and the Associated Press.

We have given notice to the Associated Press that on the 1st of January next we shall separate entirely from the Association, and place the HERALD upon an independent basis, relying solely on our own enterprise and energy for the collection of news, in the true spirit of American journalism.

During the last twelve or fourteen years we have been associated with a number of other city papers in the collection of telegraphic and shipping news. In that time we have paid out some four or five hundred thousand dollars for special domestic intelligence for the HERALD, outside the Association. Under the absurd and unjust rules forced upon us we have been compelled to furnish all this special news, gathered by our forethought and at our own expense, to the other papers in the Association, who have not paid for them more than five per cent of their actual cost to us.

In addition to this we have paid for special Atlantic cable despatches in one year, up to the 27th of July last, ten thousand pounds sterling, as the following official statement will show:—

ABSTRACT OF MESSAGES FROM LONDON TO THE NEW YORK HERALD, FOR YEAR ENDING 27TH OF JULY, 1867.

No. of Messages.	No. of Words.	Value.
29	5,437	\$5,437 00
74	8,324	4,162 00
2	1,514	875 10
105	15,275	\$9,975 10

JOHN J. F. SMITH, Accountant.  
HERALD'S OFFICE, 900 ANGLE, 1867.

Here was an additional expenditure of ten thousand pounds sterling, or some seventy thousand dollars currency, on special cable telegrams to the HERALD, of which all the other papers in the Association had the full benefit, and for which they paid not more than seven per cent of the actual cost to us. But the rules of the Association into which we had entered, and which were adopted after we had joined it, compelled us to give the advantage of our enterprise and expenditure to all the other members on these absurdly unjust terms.

These are the reasons that have induced us to cut loose from the Associated Press, and to establish a newspaper system such as has never before been known in this country or any other. We intend to show the world what can be accomplished in this age of steam and electricity by a liberal and enterprising press, and we can well afford to expend three hundred and fifty thousand dollars during the next twelve months on the experiment. We shall publish news daily from every part of the world that is reached by the telegraphic wire; and news, too, of a valuable description, in place of the trash that we have been accustomed to receive through the Associated Press. Our enterprise and outlay will be our own, and we shall enjoy the fair advantage it will give us over all other journals. At the same time we shall be prepared to furnish to the press of any part of the country, East, West, North or South, such portions of our valuable special despatches as they may desire to purchase, upon very reasonable, and to them advantageous terms.

This, of course, relates to our own special news arrangements and to our exclusive reports obtained from our regular resident correspondents at home and abroad. Outside this a new association for the collection and sale to the press of general, commercial and political news has been organized under the laws of Connecticut, which will do a regular, legitimate associated press business, in a straightforward manner, selling its reports to such papers as choose to purchase them, and by a wholesome competition bringing down the expense of telegraphic news materially. This new association will gather intelligence of a general character, which all papers require, but in which there can be no competition. We shall purchase from it such news as we may need in addition to our own special reports.

It will thus be seen that with the coming in of the next year, at the latest, a free trade in news will be established, there will be a lively and spirited contest among the papers, and every man will enjoy the benefit of his own capital and the fruits of his own enterprise and forethought. So far as the HERALD is concerned, we intend to cut off the supplies from the lean and hungry journals we have been supporting for the past ten years, and to suffer them no longer to cling to us and live upon us like a set of famished leeches or penniless paupers.

New Entertainments for the Coming Season.

Amidst the bewildering variety of entertainments for the coming season, the trump card is likely to be the attraction offered by the readings and recitations of Charles Dickens, the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, Dumas père and Dumas fils, George Augustus Sala, Arthur Skelchey, and we know not how many more transatlantic notabilities. The American visitors to the Paris Exposition, who are beginning to return home, will be numerous enough to secure full houses for both Dumas père and Dumas fils, and will have picked up sufficient French during their absence abroad to understand, or at least to make believe that they understand, every word spoken by those lecturers. Sala can count upon a most successful tour if he will only "sign the pledge" directly he lands in New York, and then set up as a rival of the temperance lecturer, John B. Gough. We have already predicted for Dickens most brilliant and solid success; but we must say that Dickens himself will be apt to find a formidable competitor in the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton. The admiration and sympathy which the extraordinary trials and the extraordinary talent of this lady have excited among her countrymen and countrywomen are fully shared by all Americans. Her heroic defence of her honor and marital rights has made her celebrated throughout Europe, and notwithstanding the adverse decision of the

## House of Lords, which was due to the superstitious reverence of the English mind for legal technicalities rather than for abstract justice, and was a painful illustration of the conflict of laws in the three kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, men will long debate over the unsoundness of that decision as for centuries men have debated over the character of Mary Queen of Scots.

It is somewhat remarkable that both Mrs. Yelverton and Mr. Dickens have made the world familiar with their experiences of conjugal infelicity. It is unlikely that they will repeat during their visit to this country the confidences which they have already published. But if the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton would consent to recite the first and only set speech ever delivered in the House of Lords by a lady, and to read aloud to one of her love letters which Lord Westbury pronounced more truly poetical than anything he remembered in the whole range of poetical literature, and which, indeed, is as full of passionate love as the song that immortalized Sappho (this, too, she might read with prodigious effect), neither Dickens nor Dumas, père de fils, nor Sala, nor Skelchey, nor any other transatlantic lecturer, could expect to compete successfully with her.

## The Revolutionary Laws of Congress—Organization of Barbarism in the Nineteenth Century.

The United States are running into an epoch of barbarism for which the experience of the early ages can scarcely afford a parallel. At one time in the Congress of the United States a Senator from Massachusetts presented the "barbarism of slavery" in colors that challenged the resentment of the South. Personal violence ensued. Then the inflamed North, spurred on by incendiary orators, offered combat by the election of a candidate for the Presidency at that time most offensive to the South. That candidate was elected. The telegram announcing his election was the sounding of the tocsin of war. War came. The issue was fairly brought, and the victory was with the North. Then followed, not a period of peace, but the organization of a spirit of "barbarism in the North" that has fairly eclipsed in intensity all the horrors of the "barbarism of slavery." The compact of the constitution, for the time forgotten in the exigencies of the rebellion, were ignored as far back as the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses, and it will be a miracle if the same disregard of the solemn league which made the Union should not prevail in the Fortieth Congress next winter. The leaders in this attack upon the foundations of the government, in time of peace, unblushingly avow that they fight for their cause outside the constitution. All the laws of Congress affecting the South are passed outside that bulwark of our nationality. Hence they are demoralizing, dangerous and revolutionary.

These law-makers proclaim their right to enfranchise in a twelvemonth a race just born into civilization and enlightenment; and if half the stories of those who abhor the "barbarism of slavery" are true, a most melancholy condition must be in which the whites of the South will be placed. The equality of rights of the negro with the white is demanded by these outside-of-the-constitution barbarians. The supremacy of the blacks is required by others. We see, in the numerous outrages committed by the blacks in the South, the spectacle of liberty run into licentiousness. In Alabama the blacks have over fifteen thousand majority of registered votes; in Louisiana they have over thirty-eight thousand majority; in North Carolina they are running largely ahead of the whites; in South Carolina they have already twenty-five thousand majority; in Mississippi they have a large majority; in Florida their majority is as two to one; in Georgia they are four thousand ahead. The whites have a majority in Virginia, and probably will have in Arkansas and Texas—only three out of the ten Southern States. Knowing that the blacks have the advantage in point of numbers in the States above named, the radicals are moving to secure their superiority by insisting upon their being appointed to or nominated for federal and local offices. The State Conventions, State Legislatures, other local official positions, the Congress of the United States, and even the White House at Washington, are held out to these uncivilized and untutored blacks as objects fit for their aspirations. States reconstructed upon this system will become simply waste lands, in which the ignorant or those in an incipient or in a perfect state of barbarism, or both, will be the ruling spirits, or they will become like Jamaica—scenes of interminable disorders and outrage. Sambo will be sovereign. The white men will be nowhere. Many of them are now excluded by the laws of Congress from voting, as they will hereafter be debarred from the privilege of holding office in these negro-ruled States.

That the radical power in Congress is revolutionary we see in these political affiliations of the radical whites with the ignorant blacks of the South. Send blacks as representatives to Congress, and it will prove the signal for another attempt to break up the Union. It will be but an effort to organize barbarism, anarchy and revolution. It will be against the will of twenty-five millions of American people, who have never been called upon to vote upon the question of the reconstruction laws nor that of negro suffrage, and is in the face of the policy that has actuated every administration since the government was formed. California sees in it the inauguration of Chinese and coolie suffrage, and has already spoken against it. The men of intelligence in Maine have also regarded it in an antagonistic light. The people of Ohio will speak upon it on the 8th of next month as a separate question; and we suppose in November the people of New York will have an opportunity to do the same on the question of adopting or rejecting the new constitution. In no State, with perhaps one or two exceptions, we repeat, have the people had an opportunity to express their views at the ballot box for or against negro suffrage; and the laws of Congress which force upon the South such a tyrannical rule are abominable, and the threat to force it upon the Northern States is atrocious. When these Northern and Western law-makers, who openly profess to make laws outside of the constitution, find popular sentiment in their sections of the country in favor of extending the elective franchise indiscriminately to any race or class of beings hitherto debarred by State and national constitutions, it will be time for Congress to make wholesale laws in that respect. In the meantime, the President can do good by delaying the execution of these infamous laws in the

## South. The removal of Sheridan and Sickles, and the agitation of the suffrage question arising therefrom, including the enfranchisement of the Northern negroes, was a struggle which will open new questions in the elections next month in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and no doubt will evince the disposition of the people of those States upon the question of encouraging the inauguration of a reign of anarchy and barbarism in the South in this the enlightened nineteenth century.

## The Classic Drama and the Devil's Drama.

A large and fashionable audience last night welcomed Ristori's return to our shores at the French theatre, as the highest representative of the classic drama. Forrest, in his impersonations of Shakespearean characters, is nightly greeted by hundreds of admirers at the Broadway, and Othello, Lear and Macbeth are the theme on every tongue. New York by Gaslight, the last days of the Mexican empire, and the sorrows of Mary Stuart, attract a crowd of sympathizers at present, and hankerchiefs are extensively called into requisition to weep over the miseries portrayed in these dramas. There is, undoubtedly, an unbounded field for the classic and legitimate drama in this city. While the public taste thus runs in the direction of the legitimate sphere of the stage, it is an extraordinary feature of American civilization that on the other hand the devil is as busy now as in the days of Sodom and Gomorrah. The Black Crook is not content with its centennial attractions and anatomical studies, but it has even called in the aid of new dancers and shorter dresses to lure votaries to its shrine. The result, probably, will be that Gentleman Whiskey will not only amass an immense fortune, but will obtain a seat in Congress, on the same principles that Gentleman Morrissey did. But there is another Richmond in the field. Barnard's Museum, among its curiosities, promises to exhibit handsome women with the smallest possible amount of raiment that the law will allow. If a third anatomical exhibitor makes his appearance he will have to adopt the South Sea Islands costume, "cotton in the ears and a fish bone through the nose," in order to beat his predecessors in the development of the naked truth. These classic and satanic movements are astonishing developments of our civilization. Nothing like them can be found in any quarter of the terrestrial globe. Even Sodom and Gomorrah were only paltry provincial villages in comparison to the American metropolis in its investigations of the naked truth. However, we have one advice to give to the dancers that exhibit their pedic attractions to the nightly audience at these establishments. They should get their money every night from the management and enjoy life while it lasts. Some fine day a shower of fire and brimstone may interfere with those anatomical dramas, and New York may be in the same quandary as the "Cities of the Plain." To be sure, we are surrounded by water, and the fire department may attempt to fight the brimstone, but still it is a dangerous state of things. The ladies who are curious enough to look upon the dancers, calcium lights and red fire, ought to be careful of their eyes when the brimstone shower falls; otherwise we may have a number of pillars of salt, like Lot's wife. His infernal majesty is among you, Messrs. Managers; so beware—beware! A shower of fire and brimstone is anything but beneficial to your arrangements for the season. It is not as harmless as theatrical red fire.

## An Inquiry for Documents.

Can any one furnish us with a copy of the documents issued by Jay Cooke & Co., no doubt under the advice and sponsorship of Chase and McCulloch, showing that the national banks are good things, that their manna-like influence falls like dew upon the parched flowers of the prairies? If Sam Wilkinson will furnish these precious papers we will acknowledge our indebtedness; but Jay Cooke & Co. must pay all expenses.

## City Politics—The Management of the Puritan and the Blackleg.

We have published very full and exhaustive accounts of the plots and plans, the intrigues and tricks, the bargains and barterings of our city ring politicians, and of all the several cliques, organizations and factions inside and outside, who are just